MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
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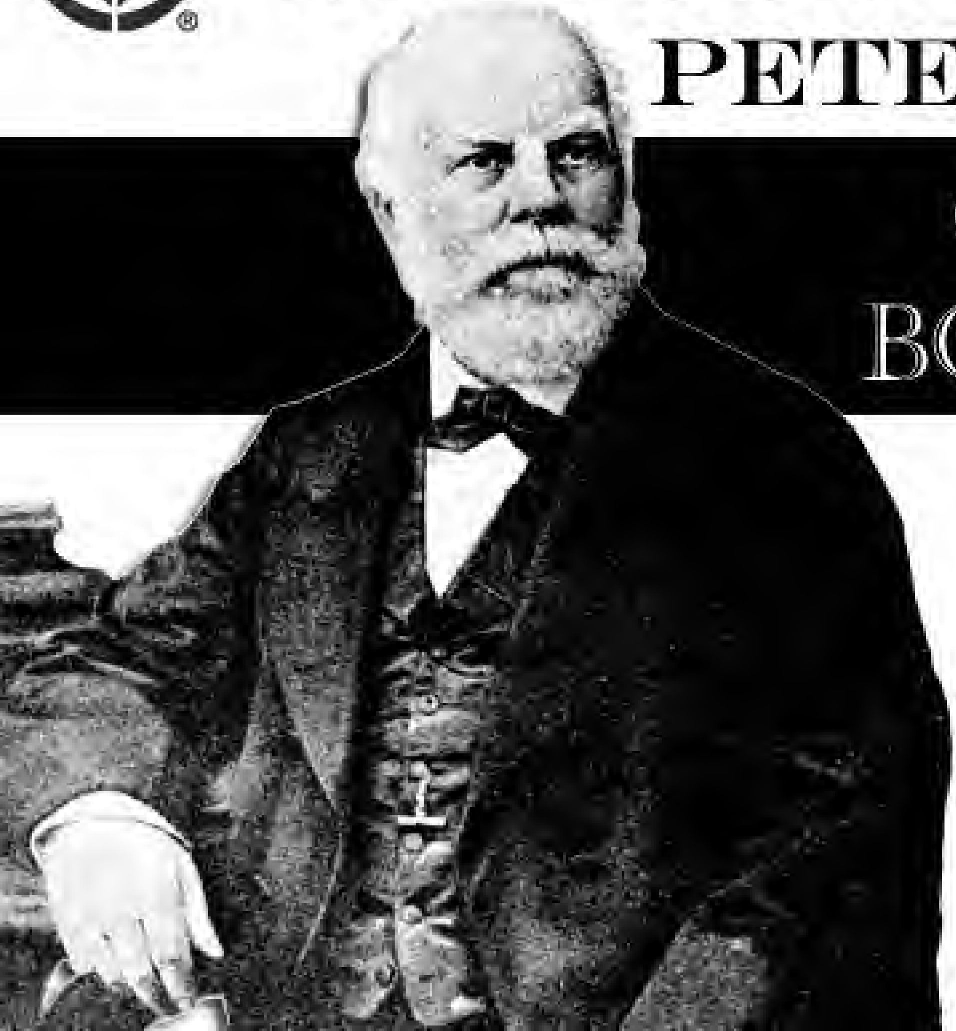
GEORGE ENGELMANN BOTANICAL NOTEBOOKS



Pagination Note:
Since many of the items lack a specific page number, the page number displayed online refers to the sequentially created number each item was given upon cataloging the materials.

Notes. May 55

Mamillaria

Poselger A. Gartenzeit. March 1853. separates the Mam. apiciflorae from Mam. and adds them to Echinocactus.

Salm (Hort) says pag 6: bacca perigonio coronata!

Mam. sphaerica Posely. Corpus Christi Texas A. G. Z. March 1853 p. 94 perhaps my M. Schottii.

Mam. bicolor Lehm on calcareous hills near the Rio Grande seems to be very near my M. villifera, if not the same.

M. declivis Dietr Corpus Christi, Texas is said to be my M. applanata — I can find no description! M. applanata was published Jan. 1850 with radiosa

Ech (Mam) Pottsii A. G. Z. pag 107. On the hills near Guerrero on the Rio Grande

Ech. setispinus E var sinuatus 1 foot high, 8 inches diameter 4 central spines, lowest central spine often 4 inches long is probably a form of E. longihamatus? pag. 119

— var. robustus, same growth, lowest of the 10-14 radial spines often hamate! pag. 119

E. hexaedrophorus Posely. locality? pag 119 1½ inch high, 3½ diameter — tuberculous (a Mamillaria?) 6 radial by 1 central spine, large white flowers

Cereus enneacanthus E. (A. G. Z. April 1853 p. 133) very common in the Rio Grande Country and to St Louis Potosi — 20-200 stems together, 2-3 flowers on each, from the uppermost Areolae large beautifully purple — [No doubt several species]

Cereus Blanckii Posely. Camargo pag 134 cyl. apice attenuato (5-6 poll. alt.) 8-10 costatus areolis gibbis 8-10 rad. sp. ½ inch long, dark, 1 central sp.

C. pectinatus Engelm. comprises my C. caespit C. pectinatus var. armatus is no doubt a very different species; perhaps C. chloranthus?

C. tuberosus Pos. pag 135 a very remarkable erect form, but in the descr. the hight, the number of ribs, etc is wanting Texas, near the Rio Grande can it be C. geniculatus of Schott?

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Notes from Jacobi's publications on
Cacteae in Allg. Gartenzeitung 1856

pag 109. Echinocereus acifer β. tenuispinus
„aus Nordamerika"; von Schiefer in
Münster eingeführt." — flowers 3 inches
11 in diameter cinnabar-red, with green
stigmata.

p. 110 Echinocereus texensis is undoubtedly
Cer. caespitosus; 15 ribs and 21-23
radial spines, no central ones.

114 Mix „Mistbeeterde" with good common
gardensoil, without sand; plant
in spring, take up and put in dry sand
in fall, keep in a cool room — almost
dry. —

Rafinesque in
Atlantic Journal No 4. (1832)
pag 147.
Op. caespitosa Kentucky & Tennessee
Op. mesacantha west Kentucky
to Louisiana

Annals of Nature 1820 p. 15
Cactus humifusus from New York
to Kentucky & Missouri

Steudel Nomenclator
Codex botanicus, Lin[illegible]

[illegible] 188[illegible] [illegible] Can[illegible] !

Lehrbuch der kosmischen Physik
v. Müller Pouillet

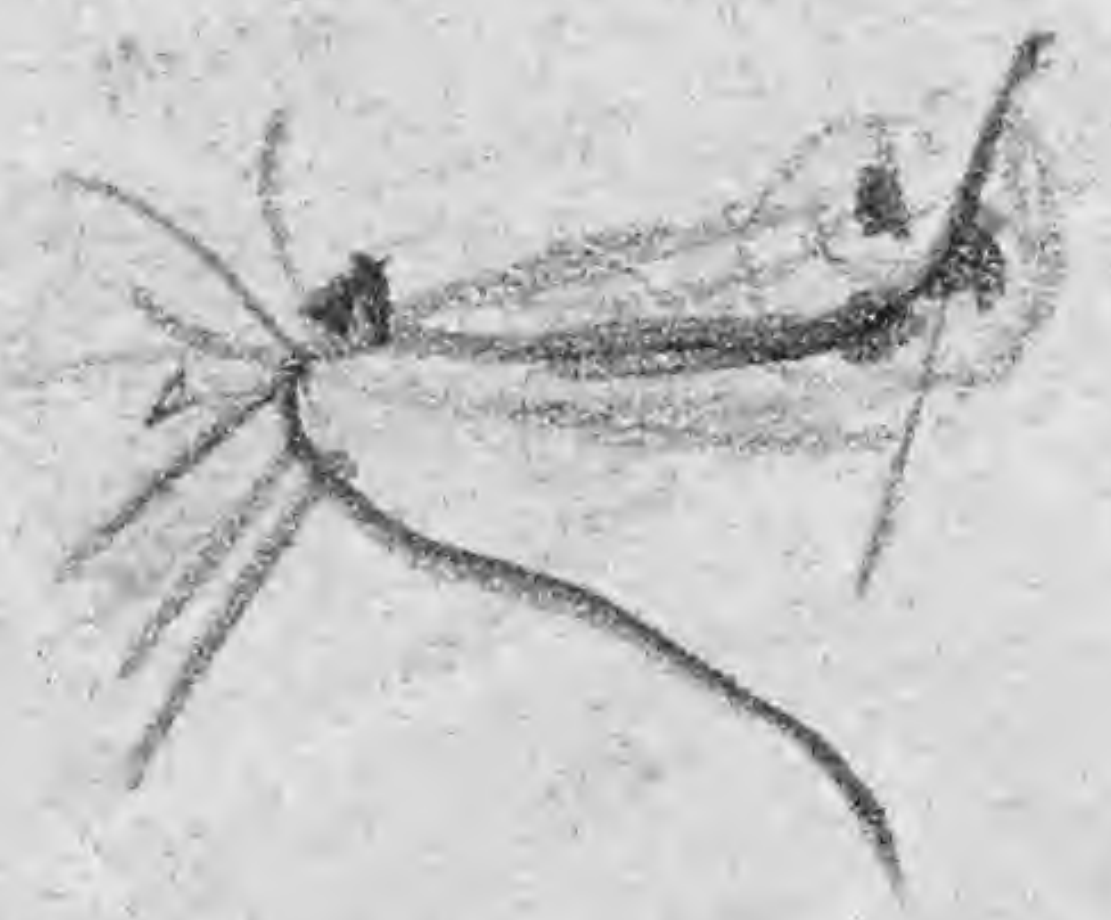
Discocactus
Cereus senilis
Melocactus [illegible]

~~[illegible]~~, Ks[illegible]
Nachschr[illegible]

Monographie der Lycopodien
Spring, Brüssel
1842-49

175 (1834) Juncus tenuis
dasselbe [illegible] Fendler N° 856

Mo[illegible] [illegible] 1-3 [illegible]
in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] über d. [illegible]
[illegible]



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Examini

Mam. Lophothele & Rhodonensis
Pellillensis
Boellgerianum
Tulensis

Cele. Mariantes [illegible] [illegible]
Zeichnung

C. rigens (= Karwinskii)
9" dick [illegible]

M Salinensis = nur Echinoc
and note name
Leona
Blankii
melanocentra & erinacea
pycnacantha.

Discocactus [illegible]

Lecker 118. [illegible] [illegible].

Cer. senilis [illegible].

From
„memorias de la Comisión de limites
a las ordenes del General manuel de mier
y Teran
Botanica por el General Teran
y L. Berlandier

June 1832

pag 1. Nopaleae

Cactus bicolor (nos) costis subspiralibus, subundulatis spinosis; spinis 12 stellaribus, 1 longiore centrali 3-7 lin longis. Flores numerosi, amoeni, magni ab hora pomeridiana aperti et circa vesperam deflorenti; calyx polyphyllus, sepalis glabris viridibus vel subrubiusculis apicem versus; inferioribus minimis late ovatis subacutis ad extremitatem, superioribus oblongis, subauriculatis obtusis; corolla magna petalis oblongo lanceolatis obtusiusculis glabris, rectis patentibusve, exterioribus ad apicem subrubriusculis interioribus luteis ad basin rubris. Stamina valde numerosa filamentis --- gracilibus rubriusculis ad stylum deflexis; antheris minimis luteis. Stylo cylindrico recto albido luteo, stigmatibus 10 luteis Fructus sphaericus insipidus ruber non spinosus, seminibus nigris

In locis sterilibus siccis, Matamoras fl. May ~~June~~ July;

This is Echinocactus setispinus with 10 stigmas E. though the hook of the central spine is not mentioned.

pag 3. Cactus chloranthus (nos) minimus 1/2 poll altus glomeratus, 1-1½ poll diam. irregularis, mammillaris, tuberculatus; tuberculis ramisve numerosissimis viridibus laevibus glabris, ovato-oblongis spinosissimis coronatis stellaribus, 4-7 vel multis, cum pilis rigidis numerosis mixtis. Flores parvi albido-virides viridesve oblongi; calyx sepalis coalitis vix distinctis

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ad basin, ad extremitatem laceris erosis; petalis subaequalibus paulisper crassis viridibus, staminibus longioribus. — Stigma 4-5 oblonga glabra, erecta patentiaque

In locis siccis sterilibus, Matamoras

evidently near M. pusilla, perhaps the same.

p.3. Cactus Tamaulipensis (mss) mamillaris, tuberculo sive multifidus polymorphus tuberculis radiis levibus oblongis spinosis glabris; spinis 10 terminalibus stellaribus 9 divergentibus, 1 centrali suberecta. Flores axillares recti flavi; sepalis petalisque vix distinctis oblongo lanceolatis acutis staminibus inclusis flavis; stylo luteo stigmatibus 6 luteis —

In locis sterilibus inter ripam Rio Bravo del Norte & arroyo colorado prope Matamoras — Fructus ignotus.

Can that be ~~Mam. similis~~ or M. calcarata yes!

GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

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Terania frutescens, is no doubt Leucophyllum „Cenizilla"
Gaya Anacua, is Ehretia „Anacua"
Chrysodendron tinctoria, (hexandra?, Berberid?) „Palo amarillo"
Calia erythrosperma, is Sophora speciosa „Frijolillo"

Gregg has also sent a tree, named „Anacua" but if I recollect right it was a large flowered Verbenaceous, dumparceous plant.

[illegible] laciniat

I. ~~6~~ fl & fr. Ech. texensis

II. 2 Opuntia fl. rub

3 – fl flav

~~5~~ Cactus Texanus fl

" (Cereus) fr

V. ~~1~~ do. whole plant

~~2~~ C. haematocarpon fr

Cereus variabilis

~~3~~. Mam chlorantha (8 sp

near M. applanata

~~4~~ Ech. setispin – sine nom

~~6~~ Melocact Matamorensis

= m applant – 8 stigm

VI ~~4~~. Cactus bicolor

= V. 4 Ech setispinus

= Cact tamaulipensis ?

~~7~~ Cactus haematocarpon

= V. 2 Brack

VII. 6 Op. frutescens

" Tasajillo

O ~~6~~ Cact bicolor

diff fr Ech setispin

– Cact caulocarpon

opuntia ? ?

~~4~~ Mam – similis ?

Texens

Dangmann 6.50

3.25

1.25
20
60
2[illegible]
40
65

op. 35

310

90
.50
20
20

180
35
20
65

300

Gr 25
Op 35

425

St Louis Jan 1st 1853

Mr Dangmann

to ~~and~~ Dr Engelmann

to medical attendance on self, Son & baby $ 2.00
to " " wife in August 4.50
$ 6.50

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1' pl. 1 Cereus ~~Texanii~~

2 fr. of C. variabilis

3 Mam. chloranthus = pusilla ??

4 Echinocactus setispinus sui nom.

6 Melocactus Matamorensis

= Mam. hemisphaerica

Doctor Engelmann

Present

2. 2 Nopal Tarnacona rubra α

3 ——— β lutea

5 C. Texanii fl & fr.

6 4 Cactus bicolor = = E. setispin.

& sketch — Cactus tenuispinus con lit.

= M. calcaratus

7 C. haematocarpus — C. variabilis

7. 6 Op. frutescens = Tasajillo

Botanica pl. 6 fl. of Cact. bicolor Com. Lin.

large flower 10 stigmas

— Cactus cardocarpus ? Opuntia ? Rhynch. aut.?

— Mamillaris (???)

12+5
64
25

7-2
75
13

11+3
57
23

20-2
102

99
39

Saint Lou

Dear Doctor -

Will you
to send me Some of
say he has of them
I am confined
for several days
ful colds - I need
to purge me well -

Your

O. S.

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Berlandiers drawings of Cacti

Mam. similis? simple, with very long ~~tu~~ erect tubercles, abt 12 somewhat curved rad. spines — Texas without flower — a very indistinct drawing, without name (Number 0 plate 0)

Mam. applanata 3 1/2 inches diam. fl. 1 inch long, stigm. 8 "Melocactus matamorensis" "Matamoras in sitiis" "(number 1'. pl. 6) abt "15 petals ovate"

Mam ~~chlorantha~~? simple. globose, 1/2 inch diameter tubercles terete, 8 equal rad. spines, 3''' long, long wool not as long as spines; flowers 7 lines long yellowish green 13–15 petals obtusish erose, sepals hardly any (or equal to petals) style as long as flower (4-5 text) 3 ~~erect~~ stigm. — "Sterile places near Matamoras" — "Mam. chlorantha Berl" Mem. com. lim. 6 pag 3. — " Unknown to me apparently near Mam. ~~vetula~~ pusilla (Number 1' pl. 3)

Echinocactus setispinus — Number 1' pl. 4, without name, "dry sterile places near Matamoras — an elongated specimen. — Number VI pl. 4 "Cactus bicolor" Matamoras June 1836 — is the same; a more globose specimen — ibid. a rough sketch of a flower "Cactus tamaulipensis" is probably the same (or Mam. calcarata??)

Echin. "Cactus bicolor" Mem. lim. pl. 1. only a flower is perhaps the same — ~~but~~ flower appears larger, (petals more obtusish) 11 stigmata — flower 3 1/2 inch long — 25 petals; ovary almost 6 lines in diameter. — see Mem. lim. Could it be Ech. flexispinus? (Number 0 pl 6)

Ech. texensis "Melocactus laciniatus" Berl. "In plains near Matamoras" — fl & fr. (1. pl 6)

Cereus "Cereus Teranii" Berl. In Tamaulipas commonly "Pitaya" — No 1' pl 1. An Echinocereus, 8 angled, 10–12 spines, one or 2 more central & longer 1/2 or 8'' long, fl. 3 inches long, rosepurple infundibulif — narrow long tube; ovary covered with 50–60 scales (?!) 30 sepals, purplish brown. 25–30 pale rose somewhat reflexed petals — stamina as long as petals or rather longer as these are reflexed stigma not visible — San Fernando de Tamaulipas

No II pl 5. flower & fruit is given apparently more correct
fl. 3½ inch long; ovary similar — but spines are visible in
the axills — sepals obtusish — petals not as numerous
(18–20) obovate or subacute erect or incurved stam.
shorter; stigm 8 longer than stam. — Fruit red purplish, globose
2 inches in diam covered with about 40 or 60
white pulvilli with setaceous spines 3–6 l. long. —
— Could it be Cereus polyacanthus? E.

Cereus variabilis "Cactus haematocarpon
"Jacobo" or Pitahaya" — dry places, Tamaulipas
~~VI pl~~ plate 7 — a branch, 8" long, triangled
8–10 spines 3–9 l. long — longest directed upward —
No 1 pl. 2 is the fruit subglobose 2½" in diam
3" long, ~~scarlet~~ crimson red — covered with 32 pulvilli
with 7–8 pretty strong spines 3–9 l. long —
colour inside the same. — — "Almost everywhere
in Tamaulipas"

Opuntia

3289

Cactaceae

ex Linnaea

vol XI (1837) pg. 153 tab IV
p. 641
vol XII. (1838) p. 1–20 tab. I × II
p. 137
vol XIV. (1840) p. 375
vol XVI (1842) p 465 Anatomy of Melocactus by Miquel
vol XIX (1847) p 337 – 368 Ehrenberg (Localities etc)

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M ~~mamillaris Eng. Cact. Mex Bound. p. 3~~

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A large number of these shrubs have long pointed or shorter hooked spin~~ys~~es, so the Acanthocoltis ~~all~~ ~~the~~ almost all the Mimoseae and the Condalia already mentioned, and with them a large number of Rhamnaceae ~~the~~ Castela ; ~~and~~ the pretty Berberis trifoliol~~ata~~ some Rosaceae Zanthoxylon, with evergreen spiny leaves. Numerous Yuccas (~~called~~ spanish bayonet) with ~~their~~ acutely pointed leaves and the Bromeliaceous Dasylirions with the~~ir~~ ~~long~~ sharply serrated ~~saw like~~ leaves together with the divers representatives of the Cactus tribe complete their peculiar offensive or rather defensive character of that vegetation which I am inclined to call the Chaparral flora from the mexican ~~word~~ name, a name that ~~which~~ has been so well known here since the ~~mexican~~ war, (indicating dense shrubbery.)

~~The flora of this district is~~

~~The Cactus tribe though~~ A few ~~stra~~ straggling ~~found~~ representatives of the Cactus family are found farther north and east. The well known prickly pear (Opuntia vulgaris) is the only species ~~east~~ in the old states and north, one or two other species of the same genus are found farther west, on the upper waters of the Missouri river and there also a few Mammillariae make their appearance. But only after crossing the Brazos river ~~and entering the region~~ the confines of the district in question ~~country~~ you get into the proper region of the Cacti, ~~which~~ from here extends southwardly almost through the whole continent. The northern forms however,

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M. Synonyms of Cact.

Mam ~~[illegible]~~yacantha Scheid. = Cirrata Mart.
M. electracantha Lem. Hystrix DC
Ech. ~~campylacantha~~ Scheid. = macrodiscus Mart.
M pulchra Haw. = tentaculata H B
M triacantha DC = angularis Otto
M. ~~[illegible] DC~~ = ~~glochidiata Mart non Hort B~~
M tenuis DC. 1829 Stella aurata Mart 1832

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M. tentaculata, rufiiceps, robusta, pelvispina and others are seedlings of
M. rhodantha. Otto A.G.Z. 1849. p. 370

M. quadrispina, columnaris, setosa are seedlings of M. polythele ib

M. radula Scheid & M. phaeacantha Lem. seedlings of
M. amoena Hopff. ib

M. Galeotti, obconella, etc seedlings of Dolichocentra ib.

M. Pfeifferi Booth = sulphurea Senck. ib

robusta ~~Hopf~~. = rhodantha Otto fide Linke in G.Z. 1850. p. 90

M. pentacantha Pf. Neumanniana Lem. (= conopsea) glauca Dietr.
& Hoffmanniana Linke seem identical — — — ib. p. 90

M. procera Ehr. pulcherrima Ehrb. purpurascens Ehrb.
M. pruinosa Ehrb. umbrina Ehrb. nigra Ehrb.
M. Hermanni Ehrb. Linkeana Ehrb. Haseloffii Ehrb.
M. polycentra Berg, spinosissima Lem., supertexta Mart
& splendens Ehrb.

These are the only forms among all Ehrenberg's (1000 varieties)
species, which may be distinguished.

fide Linke G.Z. 1850 p. 91

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